

DR. SCUDDER ON MOHONK

Rev. Doremus E. Scudder, of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, returned yesterday on the Kurea from a very strenuous trip to the mainland. He had been gone a little over three months and when found at his desk at the board rooms was in the midst of a mass of mail that had apparently engaged his attention all the afternoon.

The doctor spoke very enthusiastically of his trip and of the good that the promotion work is doing in San Francisco, the Coast and the East. He said that the friends of Hawaii were multiplying rapidly and that many who had previously not interested themselves in the islands had many questions to ask him and others from this Territory.

The Mohonk Conference found quite a few representatives present from Hawaii and the plank in the conference platform with reference to the non-integral sections of the United States, Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, etc., was drafted for the express benefit of Hawaii, although no mention is made of this Territory in the plank.

HAWAII'S PLANK.
Dr. Scudder was the representative of Hawaii on the Platform Committee of the Conference and when the plank was first drafted there was opposition to it. Ordinarily opposition kills, for the platforms of the conference must be adopted, if at all, by a unanimous vote, thereby giving much more weight to the expression of opinion than if in any sense radical. Friends of Hawaii, however, made representations which finally induced the committee to report the plank and it passed the conference. The plank did not call for legislation by Congress to permit the admission of Chinese laborers to Hawaii only, there being strong men in the conference who would have fought such a plank and prevented its adoption. But the way the plank finally went in was that it was the opinion of those present at the conference that Congress should pay more heed to the opinions of the people of the non-integral portions of the American "Empire" and those well posted on local conditions therein whenever framing legislation for such territory relating to taxation or immigration.

There was opposition to the specific terms taxation and immigration, as being against the precedents and traditions of the conference to be specific, but it was here that the friends of Hawaii came in and urged the insertion or rather the retention of these specific terms, stating that great assistance would thus be given the delegate.

WHAT MOHONK IS.

There were some four hundred invited guests present at the conference, composing experts in all lines of work, men who are well known locally and many of them nationally. In addition there were many guests of the hotel who paid the regular hotel rates in order to attend the sessions of the conference.

"Tell us, what is this Mohonk Conference?" queried the reporter. "The Mohonk Conference," said the Doctor, "is an outgrowth of the establishment of a summer resort on Lake Mohonk and an adjoining lake by two Philadelphia Quakers of great wealth. Just how many years ago, I have forgotten, but I am sure it was more than twenty, two wealthy Philadelphia gentlemen by the name of Smiley bought a great reservation on these two lakes and erected near each of them a magnificent hotel equipped with all the conveniences of a summer resort. They were told by the knowing ones that the plan would be a failure. But they have spent vast sums in improving the property until now Mohonk hotel is undoubtedly the most attractive and finest appointed summer resort in the world and annually attracts thousands of the wealthy class who desire absolute rest and quiet.

HOTEL FREE TO MEMBERS.

"Not a drop of liquor is allowed on the reservation and this, too, was pushed by the wise ones, who said that the desirable patrons of such a resort, would not come unless they could have their liquor. But the Quakers proved themselves better business men than their critics. They have simply coined money. Everything they have touched has simply turned into money. The hotel opens in the spring and closes in the fall. After the hotel is officially closed the management entertain prominent men invited there for that purpose from all over the country for the purpose of discussing matters of interest to the American people. College presidents, specialists of renown in all walks of life, including scientists, ministers, congressmen, etc. These people pay their fare to the hotel, but then become the guests of the Smileys and are entertained royally from Tuesday until Friday night, and leave Saturday.

THE SPRING CONFERENCE.

"Originally the fall conference confined itself to Indian affairs and almost all of the remedial legislation passed by Congress for the last decade has been the crystallization into law of the recommendations of the Mohonk Conference. It was not proposed to use the first week of the season, or rather the week just before the season opened for the discussion of negro affairs, but so much bad blood was developed that this phase was dropped and since then the spring meeting has been devoted to an arbitration conference. Last year representatives from Hawaii, the Philippines and other non-integral parts of the United States were invited and questions of interest to them were introduced. This year is therefore the second time that the new possessions of America have been under discussion at Mohonk.

PLATFORM CARRIES WEIGHT.

"The discussions of the conference are by no means confined to those who are designated to address the assembly. There is no one thing of greater advantage to a community than the stability of its government and the safety of its future. The ordinary American of today lives in an atmosphere of such implicit confidence in the great strength of his own Government that he can not appreciate such a situation as formerly existed in these islands. If, however, you mean to ask, What should the United States do to insure the progress and development of these islands, and thus prove to the world that Americans have the sagacity and ability to successfully direct and control the affairs of noncontiguous territory and its people, then there is much that can be said.

To my mind, the two most important problems in relation to Hawaii are connected with immigration and finance.

LAST FOND HONOR PAID

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

Beautiful were the ceremonies yesterday afternoon when the ashes of the late William N. Armstrong were committed to the earth in the old mission graveyard at Kawaiahae church. Amid an impressive silence the handsome bronze urn containing the ashes was lowered into the small excavation in the Armstrong plot and the earth, mingled with fragrant blossoms, was then filled in while a group of young ladies in white sang most effectively the sweet, sad strains of Aloha Oe.

The services were held in Kawaiahae church of which Mr. Armstrong's father, the Rev. Richard Armstrong, was one of the early pastors. The platform and a stand before it were covered with flowers and greens and draped with festoons of malle. In two of the front pews were gathered the pallbearers, old-time and intimate friends of the deceased. These were Governor Carter, Judge Sanford B. Dole, Mr. W. O. Smith, Judge Hartwell, Professor M. M. Scott, Mr. C. Hedemann, Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, General Davis, U. S. A. (retired), Mr. Walter G. Smith, Mr. Ed. Towse, Mr. Albert F. Judd, Count de Sousa Canavarro.

As the organ was played softly, the door of the vestry was opened and a procession filed into the church. Judge Philip Weaver carried the urn into the church, depositing it on the flower-laden stand. Behind him came Mrs. Weaver, sister of the deceased, on the arm of Mr. Banning. Mrs. Philip Weaver and two children, and Mrs. William Cameron, sister of Mrs. Philip Weaver. Following were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Castle and then a group of ladies, two by two, in white, each carrying a wreath of malle. They were Miss Cordie Carter, Miss Nellie White, Miss Marion Scott, Miss Agnes Judd, Miss Sophie Judd, the Misses Hartwell, Miss Annie Alexander, Miss Carrie Green, Mrs. Ranney Scott, Miss Charlotte Hall, Miss Nellie Alexander, Miss Margaret Castle.

Rev. Henry Parker, pastor of Kawaiahae church, and Rev. David Al, took places on either side of the urn. A quartet consisting of Mrs. Otis, Miss Hall, Mr. H. F. Wichman and Mr. L. Tenney Peck sang a selection later by a solo by Mr. Wichman. After a few words of prayer by the pastor, the procession was reformed, the pallbearers preceding the urn. Passing around the church and into the churchyard the urn was deposited in a small casket and was lowered by Mr. Weaver and Mr. Williams. While earth was being placed over the casket the ladies present sang "Aloha Oe" and the leis and bouquets of violets were laid upon the little mound. Rev. Mr. Parker and Rev. Mr. Al offering prayer in English and Hawaiian.

R. W. Breckons received a wireless telegram yesterday morning from Colonel Z. S. Spalding in response to the notification the attorney sent of the Government's final terms. It simply intimated that either the principal or his representative, Mr. Fairchild, would be in town by Sunday morning's steamer. This may be taken as an indication that Col. Spalding would rather not see the negotiations broken off, at least without some further effort on his part to meet the Government's views.

Land Commissioner Pratt has received a letter from Captain Demens, the good friend of his countrymen at Los Angeles, expressing cordial appreciation of the efforts made by Mr. Pratt and the Government to promote the scheme for settling the Molekians in this Territory.

CROUP.

A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other harmful drug. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Miss Shea, daughter of a New York Judge, attended the prison services of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday. She is visiting Honolulu with her mother.

On topics assigned them. Discussion from the floor is always welcomed and often some of the best ideas are developed in this manner. After a full discussion, the Committee on Platform brings in its report, which is discussed and finally passed as the unanimous opinion of the members of the conference.

"It will be easily seen that from the representative character of the membership of the conference, including many members of Congress of national renown, the care with which subjects are discussed and the necessarily conservative expression of the views of the conference in order to have the vote unanimous, the final expression has great weight with Congress in shaping legislation. The debates are taken in shorthand and published and distributed to congressmen and senators, heads of departments and many others. Quotations are frequently made in Congress from these published reports.

"In view of all this, I consider it very fortunate for Hawaii that the conference should recommend that our voice should be heard in Congress and heard more largely than ever before whenever matters of interest to Hawaii are before that august body. Opposition by a single member of the conference to any plank in the platform causes the rejection of that plank unless it can be changed to meet the views of the opponent."

WHAT UNITED STATES OWES THIS TERRITORY

Boston Transcript: The following letter to Mr. Gorham D. Gilman, of Boston from Governor Carter of Hawaii is of such public interest and so clearly reveals Hawaii's unfortunate condition that it is published in full.

My Dear Sir—You ask me to state what the United States owes Hawaii. If you mean by that to strike a balance between what the United States have given and what they have received from Hawaii, then Uncle Sam certainly owes nothing.

There is no one thing of greater advantage to a community than the stability of its government and the safety of its future. The ordinary American of today lives in an atmosphere of such implicit confidence in the great strength of his own Government that he can not appreciate such a situation as formerly existed in these islands.

If, however, you mean to ask, What should the United States do to insure the progress and development of these islands, and thus prove to the world that Americans have the sagacity and ability to successfully direct and control the affairs of noncontiguous territory and its people, then there is much that can be said.

To my mind, the two most important problems in relation to Hawaii are connected with immigration and finance.

So far as immigration is concerned, I am not yet convinced but that there may be a solution of it without the necessity of congressional action. There are a few here who are making every effort to work out our own solution. This would be far more simple if only our immigration laws were construed to permit the Territory itself to assist in securing people from some foreign country who could become citizens. How can we increase the population of these islands and thus develop them, isolated as they are in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, without providing the means of transportation?

There are those who express the opinion that it was a mistake to make Hawaii a Territory—an integral part of the Union. They claim she was annexed too soon; that the idea of a possession had not then been developed by the Supreme Court decision.

Be that as it may, there is no method of undoing what has been done. Hawaii's situation today is, therefore, unique. In the minds of many she is classified as a "possession," along with Porto Rico and the Philippines. At the last Republican National Convention that great political party cut down Hawaii's representation from six to two delegates, classifying her with the possessions of the United States. In the face of a regulation which allowed all Territories six delegates, and which was construed to admit that number from the so-called Indian Territory, which is an area of land simply under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and from Alaska, which has not even a legislative body.

Congress gave to Hawaii a form of government with greater powers than any other Territory, probably recognizing how entirely unfitted the usual form of territorial government, created for sparsely settled frontiers, would be for a community with seventy-five years of history, during which, as an independent kingdom, they had struggled with not only the problems connected with their own internal affairs, but complicated and intricate foreign relations.

However, as these islands are an integral part of the Union, they are subject to all laws passed by Congress, and our Federal legislative machinery is of such magnitude that it is almost impossible to make Congress realize that tropical conditions in Hawaii require that she be excepted and laws which are passed, with sound reason, to meet conditions which exist on the mainland. And if success is to crown American control of Hawaii, these facts must not be lost sight of, and as she can not for some time be admitted as a State, then she must have, because of her unique position, special legislation from time to time.

Hawaii's main industry and her principal source of wealth is the production of sugar, and from the wealth so obtained she has in the past secured the means for her progress and advancement. Whether wisely or not, she built up an industrial system by using the machinery, brains and capital of the Occident in combination with labor from the Orient, and she justifies such a course by pointing to the fact that no other tropical country in so short a period of time has made such a record.

Coming under the full operation of the laws of the United States, Uncle Sam has practically said that the industrial system in Hawaii is wrong; that it has produced no middle class, but has created wealth at the expense of citizenship. Our intelligent citizens are willing to admit that it would have been far better if the fifty or sixty thousand laborers in Hawaii's cane fields had been citizens. But they claim some credit for what has been accomplished.

Thus since annexation immigration to the islands has been practically cut off and the price of labor has constantly increased. Sugar from the Philippines may soon be admitted to the mainland markets free. The cost of labor in the Philippines will be less than here, the margin of profit on sugar therefore higher. The amount of production will increase rapidly and soon supply the consumption of the Western States, and poor little Hawaii will be left bearing her burdens of taxes and contributions far in excess of the Philippines and yet obliged to compete with them. Meanwhile, unless an increase of population can be obtained from some source, the excess of departures over arrivals among the Orientals will sap the foundations of our industrial structure. And the American people are expecting to in some way hold up the structure and maintain it until a new

foundation can be laid. We are all ready to admit that American architects and engineers perform wonderful feats, and possibly American statesmen can do as well, but there is no indication as yet of their paying any attention to the problem that is presented here in Hawaii.

Thus the first thing needed is a modification of our immigration laws by which we can in some way build up the population of these islands and re-enforce the supply of labor that is now slipping away from us.

The second question is finances. Hawaii shares in America's debt and she contributes her full share to the support of the Federal Government. Since annexation the contributions from customs revenues alone have amounted to \$6,069,171.51, more than half as much again as the entire debt of the Republic of Hawaii which the United States assumed at that time. History shows that England has found by experience that she failed with every dependency from which she exacted tribute and on which she depended for financial support.

An able senator, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, once made a statement to this effect: "We are taking a million dollars a year out of Hawaii which we do not need and do not want, and should find a way of stopping it."

Is there any area of 6640 square miles on the mainland (this is about the size of Connecticut and Rhode Island together) which, with only 155,000 people, could stand up for five years under such a strain as Hawaii has met? Were it not for the exceptional productivity of the soil in these islands, the high price of sugar and the low price of labor, it could not have been met. How long it can be sustained in the face of the constantly increasing price of labor is a question which the future alone can answer.

A few figures which I gathered together over a year ago from the best available data showed that every person in Hawaii was taxed for local purposes \$15.20, and a further indirect tax for the support of the Federal Government of \$7.30—a total of \$23.10 a year.

In Porto Rico the total taxes collected amounted to \$2.29 per capita per annum, and the whole of that, as they contribute nothing to the support of the Federal Government, was expended in their own development.

Our people have endeavored to make good this drain on Hawaii's finances by asking Congress for liberal appropriations, such as for public buildings. These demands have been met with the reply that cities with a much larger population have been clamoring for years for such recognition without success, and though congressmen will admit the justice of our position, yet they claim they can not vote for a public building in Hawaii until the claims of their own constituents are first met.

We believe that with the large number of people from other countries passing through here on the steamers that stop at Honolulu, the Stars and Stripes should float from a Federal building commensurate with the culture of our great Union and that would dignify America in the eyes of foreigners. In addition to this there is actual need for such a building. The old ramshackle structures that were used by the kingdom and republic of Hawaii as a custom house were taken over by the Federal Government and are still in use. The building that the community had previously erected as a post office is now entirely inadequate and inconvenient besides. Since annexation the Federal courts have occupied 6352 square feet of space on the ground floor of the Territory's Judiciary Building, without as yet paying a dollar for rent.

Our people do not care to ask to be relieved from burdens that every other American bears, and therefore I have in my annual report made as the first recommendation in needed legislation for Hawaii the following suggestion:

That Congress pass an act under which the Secretary shall cause to be set aside for a period of twenty years seventy-five per cent of the Federal revenues from Hawaii as a special fund, to be expended in this Territory as directed by Congress for the following purposes:

First—The erection of educational and public buildings.

Second—Harbor improvements and military and naval defenses.

We have a precedent for this in the act, approved June 17, 1902, relative to the reclamation of arid lands, where Congress created a special fund in the Treasury of moneys received from the sale of lands in certain States for a specific purpose.

The American people have ever been zealous to provide liberally for education. Hawaii can tax her people no higher. Her current revenues are barely sufficient for her needs, and the difficulties of administering the Government are enhanced and increased from the fact that the Territory is cut up into small islands, so that she has been obliged to borrow the money with which to erect her school buildings. If the people of the United States only knew how we are struggling to supply teachers and buildings for the natural increase of children, and the rickety structures we are obliged to use, I am sure they would willingly forego the money they are now taking out of this Territory and apply it to educational purposes alone.

The suggested legislation, however, goes further: We here in Hawaii are anxious that the defenses of these islands be strengthened so that by no chance can they ever be a source of weakness, and after reasonable pro-

TENANTS OF TERRITORY

MAUI, January 2.—The first meeting of the year of the Maui Board of Supervisors was held in their Walluku offices beginning on Tuesday and continuing until yesterday afternoon, when they adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

Besides the routine business of the month the most important matters decided upon were the following:

The appointment of Hugh Howell as county engineer at the salary of \$250 per month, including traveling expenses.

In regard to the road leading to McGregor's landing the Supervisors voted to change the approach to the landing from the Walluku side to the Lahaina side, thus increasing the distance from the Walluku side 1700 feet, but decreasing the expenditure \$1500 to \$2000.

It was also decided to accept the offer of the Superintendent of Public Works in regard to the rental at \$300 per annum of the jail and fire department building. The supervisors will change their offices from the Kepoikai block to the second story of this territorial building.

THE PYTHIAN BALL.

The dancing party given by the Knights of Pythias in Castle Hall, Walluku, the night of Dec. 30, was a most successful social event. The Kahului R. R. Co.'s trains ran from the different terminals conveying the people of Paia, Puunene, Kahului and other places.

The hall was crowded with dancers, the floor was smooth and excellent for "tripping the light fantastic," the gowns of the ladies were most beautiful, and the music by the Puunene quintet club of the best.

At midnight, though wishes for a happy new year could not be uttered, elaborate refreshments and good cheer took the place of the usual hilarity and excitement attendant upon the advent of the new year at such functions.

Messrs. R. A. Wadsworth, Wm. Lougher and E. Campbell managed the floor.

THE CATHOLIC MISSION.

Quite a number of important changes are being made among the Roman Catholic clergy of the island. Father Julian of Walluku departed last week for Kau, Hawaii, to assume charge of the parish there. Next Tuesday Father Charles of Makawao will depart for Kona, Hawaii, to be head of the church in that district. Father Maximus of Hana is to come to Walluku and a priest new to the islands is to go to Hana. Father Edmunds of Kau has been transferred to Maui to have supervision over the Paia and Puunene churches. Father James Belas, the supervisor or vicar-general of the Territory, has been in Walluku the past week on ecclesiastical business.

Both Father Charles and Father Julian have been most popular among all classes of people and much regret is expressed because of their departure from the island.

WOOD IS PLENTIFUL.

The day of the wood-cart and wood-dealer is passing. Formerly the selling of wood for fuel was quite a lucrative business. A number of years ago wood sold at \$14 per cord delivered. Now it is retailed at \$6, with little demand. The reason of this decline is the planting of thousands of trees by the plantations—eucalyptus on the mountain slopes and algaroba near the seashore.

Though the blue gum is a sturdy tree and a fast grower it is surpassed in its yield of wood by the algaroba. The algaroba spreads much faster than the eucalyptus. A few years ago the "kiawe" tree was a rarity, but now the seashore for miles in extent is covered with it. The rapid spread of this tree from Kaunakakai to Kamalo on Molokai has been marvelous. The growth of the algaroba woods belonging to Pioneer Mill Co. at Lahaina toward Kaunakakai and Olowalu, and those of the H. C. & S. Co. in the vicinity of Maalea and Kahului has also been most wonderful. So the reason is self-evident why the wood-dealers of Kokomo have recently sold their heavy carts, oxen, yokes and chains, and sought other employment.

NOTES.

On New Year's day the Japanese held horse races in Kula. At Hamakua during Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights the Japanese celebrated the advent of the New Year by dancing exhibitions.

Friday, Dec. 29, a Porto Rican of Paia was sentenced by the Makawao court to six months' imprisonment for an assault with a dangerous weapon. On the Wednesday before the defendant, during a drunken row in the plantation camp, cut with a razor three of his fellow-countrymen. Neither of the three men was seriously injured.

The old Hamakuaopoko mill is still grinding, having begun Dec. 3. Up to date about 1500 tons of sugar have been turned out. The new mill at Paia for the Maui Agricultural Co. will probably be ready for grinding the middle of February. No Paia cane has been ground as yet. It is possible that the old Hamakuaopoko mill, after the machinery has been transferred to Paia, will be used for educational and other public buildings, no wiser expenditure could be made than applying the revenue taken out of these islands toward their own defenses.

Busy as I am with the routine and daily transactions of this office, I regret exceedingly that I have not the ability to picture our conditions and make our needs known, for notwithstanding we are so small and insignificant, yet I feel certain that these islands can be made a source of great pride and reflect much credit on our country.

Very sincerely yours,
GEORGE B. CARTER.

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la. will be transformed into a large stable.

Miss Burgner, a new teacher at Maunaloa Seminary, arrived on Maui by Saturday's steamer.

By today's Kinau Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Makawao go to Honolulu for a brief visit.

Inspector C. W. Baldwin left Maui for Honolulu by today's Mauna Loa.

The Schooner Olga has cleared at the custom house and will depart from Kahului today. Capt. Hardwick will retire after this voyage and devote his time to raising chickens.

On Tuesday the barkentine Archer arrived in Kahului from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise for the Walluku Sugar Co. She will sail from Kahului for Honolulu.

The best golf links in the Territory, so it is stated, are among the hills of Haleakala ranch. There was a tournament of local players held there on New Year's day.

Weather—Cool, windy, with slight showers on the eastern part of the island.

Pastor G. D. Edwards of the Christian church conducted the Y. M. C. A. meeting in the Rapid Transit Men's Clubhouse yesterday morning at 10 a. m. His subject was "The Golden Rule," and he handled it so interestingly and well that he quite won the hearts of his hearers, one saying he had never before heard such a terse discourse on this subject. These meetings continue as a source of mental quietude and strength, as well as aids to higher spiritual progress.